COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861, PROBABLY at no time since our wharves have been completed, have they been so fully occupied as during the present fall season. For weeks together they have been crowded, and sometimes as high as 6000 tons of shipping have been at the wharves. This large amount of shipping of course produces a revenue of \$120 per day. Although this occurs only at this season of the year, yet with a more liberal commercial policy and a nearer approximation to the principles of free trade, we should undoub tedly witness the same state of things through nearly the whole year. It is not however by heavy prohibitory duties of 50 to 100 per cent. on importations, such for instance as our present very liberal Legislature seeks to impose on rice, that this state of things will be brought about. Our commerce may continue to improve even under such burdens, but if it does, it will do so in spite of them.

The commercial intelligence brought this week by the Come! and Fiscata, is not very important, and we see no changes in the quotations of Island produce worthy of notice. The last previous news, however, was considered very favorable for

The price of gold at the latest telegraphic dates from New York, (Nov. 15.) was 245, at which figure it appears to remain firm. An interesting article on this gold question will be found on our fourth page and leading column, which indicates that it is for the benefit of the mercantile community to maintain gott at some steady price rather than have it hable to sudden fluctuations, even though that price be the present high rate of

Owing to the stormy weather during the past week little has been done in business circles and among shipping. The clipper ship Dreadnought has, we hear, taken on board about 9000 bbls of oil, which is as much as the pilots think safe for her to take before passing the har. She has room for about 1200 bbis more, which is here and ready to be put on board. The bark Whistler sailed on Thursday for San Francisco with a cargo of between 500 and 600 tons, which, though not filling her up, is one of the largest cargoes ever shipped to San Francisco-from this port. She has a capacity for 900 tons or

An auction gale of new American furniture on Wednesday but sold to close consignments realized way fale figures. Brewer & Co., advertises to close out their stock of goods on hand at low rates. If not disposed of soon, they will be sold at auction.

Eighteen million dollars worth of property has been de-stroyed in the United States by fire since the first of January. A chimney about 100 feet high, comprising about 90,000 bricks, and estimated to weigh over 200 tons, has been moved a distance of 100 feet in Worcester without breaking a brick. It will take till 180s to finish the tunnel under Lake Michigan.

at Chicago, to supply that city with water. The tunnel is to extend two miles under the lake, and as yet only about 400 feet are completed. The engineers' estimates and agreements were all made before the rise in prices, so that the contractors are COMMERCIAL ITHMS. The Chamber of Commerce, of Paris, have recently completed a careful and thorough census of the industry of that

The total return of working people was 410,811, being thus divided :- Men. 285,851; women, 105,410; boys, 19,059; girls under sixteen, 6,481. The largest and worst paid class is hat of the tailors and sewing girls, being no fewer than 78,060 in number. A wost interesting item of the statistics is the sum of 3,243,170 france, representing the value given to indus-try by the art of designing. The amount named was earned by the class of workers known in France as the "industrial

very dear, so that the manufacturers of Lyons complain loudly. They also suffer by the high prices they are compelled to pay There were coined at the British mint in 1803, 5,921,609 sov-

ereigns, 1,271,517 half owerslans, 988,520 florins, 859,820 shilllings, 491,040 sixpences, 4,158 four pences, 954,888 three pences, 4,752 silver twopences, 7,920 silver pence, and of copper coins 28,062,720 peace, 15,948,800 half peace, and 1,433,600. LOUISIANA SUGAR AND COTTON .- Accounts from New Orleans represent the crop prospects for the great agricultural staples of Louisiana as truly deplorable. What with the ravages of guerrillas, the army worm, bad weather and worse cultivation, cotton upon the Government plantations of the lower Mississippi has proved a lamentable failure, and of sugar cane the average product will hardly suffice for next year's planting.

Ships' Mails. For Windwand Ponts - per Kilauca, Monday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3—Am clipper ship Seaman's Bride, Wyman, 22 days from San Francisco, en route for the Guano Island.
3.—Schr Marikla, Howard, from Hilo.
4.—Steamer Klauen, McGregor, from Windward ports.
5.—Steam schr Annie Laurie, Mitcheil, from Kauai. 5—Schr Moi Wahine, Kuheana, from Kauai.
 5—Schr Mary, Nika, from Kauai.
 5—Schr Moi Keiki, Wetherbee, from Kahului. -Russian orvette, Variag, from New York.

7-Am bark Comet, Smith, 22 days from San Francisco, with moise to Wilcox, Richards & Co. 8-Eng clipper ship Viscata, Drummond, from San Francisco en route for Hongs ong. 9.--Schr Active, Bush, from Lahaina. 2-Schr Hannah, Antone, from Kalepolepo.

9-Am clipper ship Sumatra, 21 days from San Fran-9-Schr Nettie Merrill, Fountain, from Labaius and

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5-Am whale bark Nile, Fish, for California Coast. -Am whale ship Onward, Allen, for California Coast, 6—Am whale ship Gay Head, Lawrence, cruise & home.
6—Steamer Klianen, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
6—Steam sehr Annie Laurie, Mitchell, for Kauai.
7—Schr Helen, Johnson, for Maliko, 7—Schr Marikia, Howard, for Hilo.
7—Schr Kalama, Mellish, for Kauni.
7—Am whale bark Pacific, Rose, for cruise and home. 8-Schr Moi Wahine, Kuheana, for Kauai.

8-Am back Whistler, Paty, for San Francisco.
8-Am whale ship C. W. Morgan, Landers, for westward. s-Schr Odd Fellow, Bush, for Baker's Island via Kauai. 9-Eng ship Viscota, Dramamond, for Hongkong 8-Am sehr Sea Nymph, Gage, for San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT-DECEMBER 10.

Russ corverte Variag. Lundh Am bark Comet, Smith Am bark Onward, Hempstead. Am ship Asia, Eidridge, Am ship Dreadnoughi, Cushing, Haw'n bark Everbard, Klenke. Brig Labaina, Hoting.

Peruvian bark Mandarina. WHALKES. Bark Florence, Spencer. Richmond, Weeks. Ship Geo. Howland, Jones. Gen. Williams, Benjamin. Pearl, Thompson. Fabius, Wood. Midas, Howland. Oregon, Mammon Quitave, Vanxores Frich Harvest. Braganga, Fehiber, Hast. Bark Has linwail, Reppingate Brig Comet, Withelm.

Peru. Mull.

From San Francisco-per Comet, Dec. 8-1 pkg belting, 6 es blacking, 491 empty barrels, 50 boiler tubes, 6 es boots and shoes, 50 cs case goods, 7 cs clothing, 17 coils cordage. 1 bag corn meal, 4 cs and 1 bhl drugs, 9 cs dry goods, 1 cs fancy goods, 1 cs and 40 bbls salmon, 2 pkgs herrings, 15 bxs cod, 25 bbls, 200 hlf sks. and 400 qr sks flour, 20 pkgs greceries, 26 pkgs hardware, 3 cs bats, 1 bag hominy, 147 bars iron, 10 tons ron, 29 iron sheets, 1 roll leather, 100 bbis lime, 5000 ft. er, 19 rolls matting, 6 pkgs Chinese mdse, 19 seks oats, 35 cs coal oil, 10 cs linseed oil, 3 cs olives. 1 cs bacon, 10 tres and 2 bbls hams, 7 cs beef, 1 cs cheese, 3 bags rye ment, 10 h.f bbls and 10 kegs whiskey, 32 pags tea, 10 bxs vermicelli, 5 bbis vinegar, 11 pkgs woodenware, 3 cs yeast powder, 11 pkgs furniture, 4 pkgs hardware, 35 bxs apples, 1 pkg clothing.

IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

For Sas Francisco-per Whistler, Dec. 8-2734 kegs, 138 bbls and 50 mats sugar, (477,579 lbs.) 270 bbls and 120 pkgs of molesses, 1800 empty bottles, 141 bags paddy, (10,168 lbs.) 268 bunches baranas, 7000 limes, I keg nuts, 200 squashes, 7 bules rags, (1696 bs.) 99 bbls pork, 14 boxes oranges. Value of Domestic Produce, \$27,097 65. Foreign Produce, \$2,438 50. For San Francisco-per Sea Nymph, Dec 9-722 kegs sugar (96.816 lbs.) 110 bags paddy, (10.891 lbs.) 17 bales woot, (3264 bs.; 107 bales pulu, (11,179 lbs.) 262 bbls molasses, 11,746 oranbes. Value of Domestic Produce, \$6,916.

PASSENGERS.

For WINDWARD PORTS-per Killaues, Dec. 6-Capt and Mrs. R G Spencer and 4ch, Capt and Mrs Fehlber, J S Walker, Miss Emma Lyman, Miss Emily Alexander, Miss Hattie Babbyin, J Wilder, E falter, W Bond, H E Whitney, C M Cooke,-17 cabin From San Francisco-per Comet, Dec. 7-Mr A G Townsend and servant, Dr E W Megborne, Wm Memcot, Mrs R Eastward, Mr Page, G H Edmonds, Mrs Johnson and 2 ch, Miss Midan.

Achu, Chungfan, Dr Kellum, Mrs Sumers and 4 ch. John Hewhaman, Mrs Morris, J Fitch, Mrs Kearney and daughter-24 cabin and 27 steerage For Hongkong-per Viscata, Dec. 9-Mrs Marsham and A For San Francisco-per Whistler, Dec. 9-Miss Ellen Arm strong, Miss Jones, F R Scott, J B Edwards, Mr and Mrs Stan

by and child-7 cabin and 7 steerage.

MARRIED.

Jones-Mangult.-In Portland, Me., 29th ult., by Rev. Dr. Carcuthers, Captain Frank L. Jones, 30th Me. Reg. and formerly of the Sandwich Islands, to Miss Susan P., daughter of Rev. S. H. Merrill. GILMAN-FIELD-In Providence, by Rev. S. W. Field, assisted the Sandwich Islands, to Miss Lizzie Adams, eldest daughter of he officiating elergyman.

DIED.

BRASH-In this city, December 4th, of typhus fever, Mrs. Mary, wife of William Brash, aged 50 years, a native of tha County of Monaghan, Ireland, and for the last 18 years a resi-Brown-On the 21st of August, at Hamilton, Bermuda Islands, of yellow fever, Arthur, eldest son of Thomas Brown,

of this city, aged 27 years and 10 days. VARGES-In this city, Nov. 18th, of a lingering filness, Mr. James Vaughn, aged 41 years and 10 months, a native of Pennsylvania, for some years a resident of these islands. Tr San Francisco and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10. The Foreign News.

From papers handed us from the English ship Viscata, by Mesars. Hackfeld & Co , we glean news received in San Francisco up to the evening of the 17th of November. As we could

not have the papers we make up a summary. From Sheridan we learn of a concentration of his forces in and around Winchester. An attempt on the part of the rebels to flank bim had been cleverly checked, and this attempt on the Ohio and Baltimere road has failed. Nov. 11th. the Rebels appeared in force before Custar and Merritt's divisions, four miles south of Winchester. After heavy skirmishing the Federal forces fell back slowly, drawing the Rebels on to where the reserves were posted, and were met with murderous valleys and sent hastily back. On the 12th, the Rebels again advanced, the Federal forces falling back as on the day before, Sheridan not wishing to bring on a general engagement. The Rebels were allowed to follow for some distance, when Powell's division was ordered out to meet them, charging upon the Rebels and driving them back through and beyond Front Royal in full retreat. Powell captured two guns, 150 prisoners, several wagons, and a large number of horses, besides inflicting severe losses upon them in killed.

Sherman is upon Hood's rear with five corps , while Thomas is facing him. Sherman's dispatches are written in a confident tone. Hood has crossed the Tennessee river. Several attempts had been made to supply Hood with cattle from Texas, but had been prevented by our gunboats on the Mississippi. The Federal Col. Farrar, hearing of the whereabouts of a herd of 3,000 head, started in pursuit, overpowered the guard and captured a third of the herd, besides mules, horses and wagons.

General Canby had been wounded, it is feared mortally, by a shot from a guerrilla, while ascending the White river in Arkansas.

From Grant the most of the news is from Rebel papers. The Richmond Examiner says 30 ironelads, torpedo-boats and transports have arrived at City Point, and feels convinced that a grand combined attack will be made on the that the vessels bound over from this port, the whole line south of Richmond, the Union forces | Eldridge and Whistler, may have their usual short only awaiting the completion of the Dutch Gap | winter passages of 12 or 14 days.

Canal. The Richmond papers, Whig and Examiner, commenting on the administration of the Confederacy, criticise Davis' proposition to use the slaves in the army, but admit its sound policy to use them in any capacity in the army except as soldiers, and warns him and the authorities to mind their own business, which is to enforce and execute military law.

In the Rebel House, there was a sharp debate on Foote's resolution denouncing Davis' recommendation to repeal the exemption of editors and employers of newspapers from military service. The Examiner says the recommendation is a first step towards a Dictatorship by Davis.

Governor Brown of Georgia is also on the rampage. In his message he says: "I am satisded that a large majority of the people of this State disapprove of many of the acts of the administration of the Confederacy. We should keep constantly in view the great principles with which we entered this unequal contest, and should rebuke every encroachment made upon them by our government. We have made fearful strides since war began towards a centralized government with unlimited powers." He advocates State Sovereignty, and each State for negociating terms of peace.

The Confederacy thus beset by victorious armies from without, and dissensions from within their own borders, must be in sore travail.

From Washington we learn that General Hancock had been given command of the Department of Washington. His wounds compel him to give up the command of the second corps before Richmond-Gen. C. R. Augur will take command of the second corps. It is rumored that Stanton will be made Chief Justice, and Holt Secretary of War.

The Florida is reported at Fortress Monroe. After the Florida was captured she was tied to the Wachusett, a portion of her machinery taken out, with all her small arms, to prevent a rescue and escape. While going out of Bahia, the shore batteries were trained on her. An insurrection had taken place among the inhabitants, the American Consulate mobbed, and the American Consul compelled to put to sea.

A special dispatch says that Thomas Wilcox, Consul at Bahia, had arrived at Washington. Seward will send an apology to the Brazillian

The Tribune says Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, will be sustained by the government.

From Europe we learn that the treaty of peace with Denmark had been formally signed at Vienna, October 13th, the ratification to take

place in three weeks from that date. John Leech, the caricaturist of the London

A terrific hurricane swept over Calcutta. Of 200 ships in the Hoogly, 19 were totally lost. Of the remainder, only 20 are reported seaworthy. Great excitement prevailed at Lloyds on account of the losses. French papers say 150 were driven from their moorings, stranded and damaged. No serious loss of European lives. The villages along the banks of the river were submerged, and a large portion of Calcutta was under water. The loss is estimated at 200,000,-

English papers were very indignant at the capture of the Florida, and talk of taking the matter into their own hands. They evidently forget the destruction of the Gen. Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal, by an English frigatethe Essex in Valparaiso, by two English sloopsof-war-the burning of the steamer Caroline on the northern lakes, on the American side, and other instances which might be recorded-all on the plea of necessity.

Gold quotations were fluctuating. We copy from a San Francisco paper the following remarks on the probable cause:

THE RISE OF GOLD -The tendency of Gold despite occasional fluctuation, has been upward. Its fall a few weeks since from 285 to 180 was entirely too sudden to warrant the expectation of some that it would be permanent, and seems to have resulted more from a temporary decrease in the export demand than from the more favorable aspect assumed and still maintained by the military prospects of the Union. The causes which put Gold up at all are of too long standing to be removed by the first report of Union successes, however important, and the financial condition growing out of a state of war has become too fixed to be instantly changed. It is the aim of the commercial and monetary interests to make their return to a normal condition as gradual as possible; and it is also the study of speculators to maintain an artificial, exaggerated standard of values just as long as possible, for therein they find their harvest. Hence Gold soon rallied after its great decline, and is now slowly mounting up to its old figures, in spite of the fact that the military and tical situations were never before so favorable to an early ending of the war and restoration of the Union. Politicians unfriendly to the cause of the Government suggest that the rise is attributable to the expectation of prolonged war and increased public expenditures under Lincoln's continued Administration; but it is more likely that the belief in a vigorous prosecution of the war to an early peace has quickened the prevalent pervous apprehension of a financial crisis, and by increasing the anxiety to keep gold in the country made it mere difficult to obtain and more costly. Heavy as is the drain of the precious metals to Europe, it would perhaps be still heavier, and leave the United States in a still worse condition on the approach of peace, were its outward flow not checked by the excessive price put upon it. In England, as in this country, we know that the apprehension of a crisis consequent upon a termination of the war, which is believed there to be not far distant, has made money dear, caused the Bank of England to advance its rate of discount and to increase its store of gold, inspired a general distrust and caused many heavy failures. There, as here, the war has changed the currents of trade. British capital, that was formerly employed in the ommerce with the South, was directed to other and less healthy enterprises. Joint stock corporations for all sorts of commercial and financial purposes sprang up in great numbers, weakening the feeling of snaucial confidence; while the new trade in East India cotton, and the increase of imports from Egypt and Brazil-regions which absorb gold and silver without returning it-withdrew permanently from the country a large amount of specie. Thus, in both the United States and England there are commercial and financial reasons at work to make capitalists hold on to their gold and to enhance its price at the very time when the prospect for the final triumph of the Union cause has assumed a degree of positiveness which it never did before. It strikes us that in these facts there is suggested a more reasonable and truthful cause for the recent advance in gold, than that assigned by those who would fain have it considered a bad omen for the Republic, and whose wish, perhaps is father to the thought. So long as gold can be kept up, so long the dreaded financial crisis can be avoided, wholly or in part; and a permanent de-

lend to a crush. LONG PASSAGES .- The last four ships which have arrived from San Francisco, have had long passages down, of from 20 to 22 days each. This however is the usual luck at this season of the year, when the trades are interrupted, and light southerly and westerly winds prevail. But at the same time that they have such long passages down, we hope to hear

cline in gold unless it is very gradual, will as surely

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE VOLCANO AGAIN .- As all information relating to Kilauea will be read with interest, we insert the following received from Mr. Coan. The submerging and uprising of the island in the burning crater referred to, is a rare and grand spectacle. The same phenomenon occurred in June last, with this difference, that the island disappeared entirely for several days, but was gradually restored by the spouting

" I was at Kilauea on the 9th and 10th inst. There

was much action in the great cauldron of Halemaumau. Mother Pele was boiling up her rock-soup with vehemence, as if preparing for a rain of young volcances. Besides this raging lake, I saw seven other fires at different points in the crater. One lake was boiling most intensely, about a mile from the fountain-lake in a northwesterly direction. The natives told me that, a day or two previous to my arrival at Kilauea, a jagged cone, of the size of a church, and forming an elevated island near the centre of the Igneous lake, became so undermined by the intense boiling of the fusion along its apparent ba e, that it fell over, and was submerged in the fiery abyss; but that, after a little time, it rose again, like a whale from the deep, and shook cataracts of molten minerals from its burning brow. In visiting a pulu station on the highlands, some 15 miles from Kilauea, I passed many large pit and cone craters, most of them ancient and densely wooded, from 300 to 800 feet in height and depth. I spent a night near a beautiful pit-crafer called Napau, nearly circular, about 300 feet deep, a mile, perhaps, in diameter, and with a bottom of sand, so smooth and hard, that a regiment of cavalry might be reviewed there. One eighth of a mile from this crater, fissures are opened in the earth, out of which scalding steam and smoke have issued from time immemorial, and affording heat enough to cook for an army."

SAN FRANCISCO AS A WHALING PORT .- We clip the following items from the Morning Call

WHALERS IN A TANGLE -On Tuesday afternoon a stiff breeze sprung up on the Bay, which lasted about two hours. During that period a number of the whalers anchered off Rincon Point got up a cotillon, and chasseed about their mooring grounds, without seriously considering what they had anchors for. There was a " forward two" movement by the California and Vineyard: Then Jirch Swift crossedover," and the three undertook the "ladies' chain," but blundered into a "promenade all," and got into a terrible tangle, carrying away the California's jibboom and setting all hands to work to break up the ball. The old whale slayer who reported the facts, entirely overcome by his feelings, wiped the perspiration from his rugged cheek, and closed the story with "Dear, oh dear! such times-such times as there was. It did beat the d-1."

SAILORS DESERTING. - The whaling fleet lying in the harbor is rapidly losing men by desertion. Every day the list of absentees increases. Now and then one is picked up and returned, but the majority manage to evade search. Last evening one was discovered enjoying the classic shades of the Bella Union. He belonged to the whaleship John Thompson. The Mate set to work to have him arrested. At last accounts he was still at work ; the man had dodged.

FOR BAKER'S ISLAND .- We learn that Captain William Babcock, who for several years has been pilot at this port, has been appointed agent to reside on Baker's Island, and to attend to the shipping of guano there. He takes passage to day or Monday in the clipper ship Seaman's Bride. We consider the American Guano Company as very fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman so competent as Captain B. to manage their affairs at the island, where a person of considerable energy, if not a practical seaman, is required. Having been a shipmaster and pilot, he appears admirably qualified to look after the interests of the company as well as the ships visiting there for cargoes; and had there been such a person stationed there, some of the accidents which we have recorded, would unquestionably have been avoided. None of the guano islands have safe anchorages, and most of them none at all; which met makes it all the more important that there should be a competent pilot residing on them.

NAVAL -His Imperial Russian Majesty's corvette Variag, 17 guns, arrived last Tuesday from New York direct. She will remain with us for about a week, and will then proceed to Japan. The following is a list of her officers, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. C. Pfluger :

Captain-Robert Landh. Commander-Shafroff. Lieutenants-Bell, Bologavaskov and Fatarinoff. Sub. Lieutenants -- Rauer, Groundstroem and Millakoff. Doctor-Larienett. Master-Semenoff.

Chief Engineers .- Kmita, and Kaugnezoff. Signifer of Artillery-Kanganitoff. Midshipmen-Bikoff, Alexeleff, Miavinine, Rumauzoff, Goldh, Gellabugeky, Lomeo, Armfelt, Shafroff. Blaster's Assistant - Washieff. Engineers' Assistant-Jergeleff.

A Ball was given at the City Hall last Thurs dry evening, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not the usual attendance. It passed off very pleasantly, however. The brass band of the Russian corvette Variag, kindly consented to favor the recherche entertainment with the melifluous strains of their instruments, which belied to premote the hilarity and cheerfulness of those present. After the Ball they serenaded several private residences and descanted some of the most agreeable music that Honolulu has listened to for some time.

STEAMER RATES -Parties intending visiting Easton States from these islands will no doubt feel interested in the following concerning rates of passage. BRINGING DOWN THE RATES .- The steamship opposition to New York is having the effect of bringing own rates of fare to the lowest possible figure-so low, in fact, that it is doubtful if either company can make a living profit on the business. The America, of the Nicaragua line, will carry passengers, on Monday, at \$43, in the steerage; \$75 in the second cabin; \$125, first cabin; and \$160, first cabin after saloon. The Golden Age, of the Panama line, will carry at \$48, \$70, \$135, and \$212. Nearly

or second cabin. We are indebted to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, C. W. Brooks & Co., and Mr. N. L. Ingolls, for late favors in the newspaper line.

RONOLULU, DECEMBER 978, 1864.

Clerk Supreme Court.

all the passages thus far engaged are in the steerage

THIS UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OFnlity shown him and his family under the recent distressing calamity which has befallen him. W. E. CUTRELL.

BY ORDER OF JUSTICE ROBERTSON. SPECIAL TERM of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, inst., in lieu of the Regular Term, which will not be JOHN E. BARNARD,

Take Notice.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW ADVICE HAS BEEN RECEIVED

this day at this office from the Postmaster of San Fran-Washington that the new U. S. Postage Law of July 22d 1864, relating to letters from foreign countries, was not i to change the nostage rates on letters between the United Therefore the rates henceforth to be charged at this Office will be as follows:

not more than Postage, Postage. Postage. Total. The adding for every additional half counce or fractional half ounce three cents U. S. Postage and five cents Hawaiian Postage. The ship postage of two cents is added only once on each letter mailed, and if prepaid most be paid in U.S. Postage D. KALAKAUA, Postmaster General.

Honolulu, December Sd. 1864.

AMERICAN BOARD .- This body met at Worcester, Mass., on the 3d of October. From reports made we call the following statistics as to receipts and ex-

Donations for the year\$428,511 00 \$531,983 00

The figures as shown should cause every loyal American to feel proud of his nationality. To think that in the very midst of a war, terrible in its proportions, the loyal States should raise, as a free will offering to the cause of Foreign Mission, the sum of \$531,983, is surely a matter of pride, and another reason, if wanted, why as a people we should set aside a day for thanksgiving to the Ruler of Nations. From the correspondence of the Sacramento Bee

we extract the following : The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had an interesting meeting at Worcester last week. Notwithstanding the vast sums called for to carry on the war, and to aid the Sanitary Commison, neither missionary or other religious operations have been permitted to languish. Missionaries from lyria, Greece, and other foreign countries were pre sent. The Committee on Finance made a report through Mr. Dodge, of New York. He submitted a series of resolutions, which first expressed gratitude to God that the past year has closed without debt; second, that the manner in which the churches respended to the call of the last year make it clear hat neither the church or Christ will hold us guiltless if we suffer a contraction in the work; third, stating the sum required for the next year to be six hundred thousand dollars; fourth, expressing the behef that if in God's Providence the war should soon close, this sum would be required to occupy the fields we have prayed might be opened; fifth, approving the course of the Board in avoiding a foreign loan. It is probable that the sum called for, six hundred

thousand dollars, will be raised without difficulty. The correspondent of the Sacramento Union alludes to the report of the Committee on the Sandwich Islands. From the correspondence it will be seen allusion is made to the interference of the " Reformed Catholic Church Mission," established here:

MESTING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD .- The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have been in session at Worcester during the past week. The attendance was large and the interest very great. Services held daily, aside from the official proceedings of the Board, in four churches of the city. The report of the Committee on Finance, made through William E. Dodge, of New York, was an interesting document. From this it appears that the last year closed leaving the Society free from debt. The amount required for next year's operations is said to be \$600,000. The Committee on the Sandwich Islands made a report; of that portion relating to Catholic interference with Missions, the following is an abstract :

It commenced with an appeal to the Christians of civilized countries against the principles on which his interference has been established and is conduct-It drew a wide picture of the condition of the slanders in their heathen state when the missionaries first went there, and of the success which has attended the labors of those missionaries, until that people have become a civilized and Christianized nation, recognized as such by the leading nations of the earth. The settlement of a Protestant Episcopal Mission there would have been hailed with delight by our missionaries and by us, but this Reformed Catholic Mission renounces on the face of Romanism the name of Protestant; it is an enemy; does not recognize our missionaries; puts contempt on the Christian Sabbath and contradicts what our missionaries have taught as essential to salvation. Blame is not attributed to the Church of England or to Episcopalians here on this invasion. It represents a sect in the English Church | Hand Cultivators, which happily is less powerful than it was twenty years ago. The report appeals against this interfernce, which is neither Protestant nor Christian. The .V. Y. Independent, in its report, has the fol-

lowing concerning the English Mission : HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPALIAN PROPAGANDISM IN THE Sangwich Islands. - Dr. Anderson presented a paper, giving some most humiliating facts concerning the wire-pulling of the party in the Established Church of England calling themselves "Reformed Catholies," which resulted in establishing a bishop, of the Anglo-Roman stripe, with all the paraphernaia of his office, in the court of his Hawaiian majesty. This movement, which seems to have taken place in an underhanded way, and against the opposition of the evangelical men of the English Church, is likely to work much mischief, especially as a majority of the king's privy councillors have been taken from the suite of the bishop.

This paper was made the subject of a report by Dr. Bacon, on Thursday evening, which was in his best style, accompanied by a powerful speech, in which the contemptible character of the whole transaction was strongly brought out. The action taken on the subject contemplated an appeal to all the missionary organizations of the world against these proceedings, as a violation of that comity among missionary societies which had now grown into a common law.

FIRE DEPARTMENT-NOTICE. ANTUAL PARADE.



THE ANNUAL PARADE OF THE HONO. 12th inst. The Companies are requested to assemble in the Square opposite the House of Mechanic Engine Co. No. 2, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform together with their apparatuses.

Per Order. C. THOS. GULICK,

Take Notice.

IST OF FOREIGN JURORS FOR THE ionolulu, on MONDAY, the 2d January, 1865. Jam'l Savidge. W. R. Seal. B. F. Ehlorg Alex. Campbell. Thomas Foster.

William Wilson. James Austin. J. M. Green. H. J. Crabb. L. D. Cartwright. LIST OF FOREIGN JURORS!

LIST OF FOREIGN JURORS FOR THE

Labaina, Island of Maui, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th John M. Painter,

N. W. Tallant, Nathan F. Syre John Miller. D. D. Baldwin, tienty furton, B. F. Sniffin. G. Wentzell. J. D. Havekost, H. N. Landford. O. A. Gray. Edward Saffrey. JOHN E BARNARD,

446-24 Clerk Supreme Court.

WILL BE SERVED TO ORDER EVERY SABBATH MORNING, Smoking Hot from

At BURGESS', on King Street, 50 Cents per Pot. No orders received after 1 o'clock, P. M., SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT IN PROBATE. IN THE MATTER) PETER JORDAN.

WHEREAS PROPER APPLICATION Justice of the Supreme Court, by S. H. Dowsett, a creditor, for letters of administration upon the estate of Peter Jordan, late oldiu, decrased. Notice is bereby given that on SATURDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 11 Celeck, A. M., at the Court House in notatin, will be heard the said application and all objections rets. WM. HUMPHREYS, therers. Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolula, Dec. 3d, 1864.

FOR SALE?

--BY--

C. BREWER & CO.!

THE FOLLOWING

MERCHANDISE!

IS SELLING AT LOW PRICES THE TRADE!

And the Balance BE OFFERED SHORTLY

At Auction!

Of which due Notice wil be given.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS!

DRY GOODS

STARK MILLS SHEETING. Amoskeag Ticking, Willimantic Spool Thread, Fringed Table Covers, white Fringed Table Covers, colored. Spanish Linens,

Colored Damasks, Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Silk Jackets,

HARDWARE

Sheep Shears, Coffee Mills

Rivets, Shovels, R and Pt;

Iron Scrapers, Nall Rods,

Grindstones. Ship -Spikes. Galvanized Spikes, Hose, gutta percha;

Solder, Hatchets, different kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Safety Fuse, Platform Trucks,

> Axe Handles. Axles, Crowbars, Scales, Vices,

> > Hemp Packing.

California Overshirts.

OIL SHOOKS FIVE GALLON SHOOKS.

AGRICULTURAL IM-PLEMENTS

Garden Rollers, Hand Carts, Pumps.

Cultivators, complete; Garden Rakes, Scythes and Snathes. Grain Cradles,

Log Chains, Grass Scythes, Horse Power Machines,

Crowbars. Cane Cutters, Garden Engines, Wheelbarrows, Horse Hoes.

Fan Mills.

French Zine,

Farmer's Boilers, Hoe Handles, Axe Handles, Ox Bows, new;

Thrasher and Cleaner, Herse Collars and Harness, Garden Hose, Horse Carts.

PLOWS

Eagle Plows, Nos. 3, 20, 734, 76; Side Hill Plows, Nos. 3, and 4; Wrought Fluke Plows, double mold board; English and Scotch Iron Plows.

PAINTS

Verdigris, Imperial Green, Red Lead, Demar Varnish, Bright Varnish Black Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Celestial Bine, Black Paint, Venetian Red, French Yellow, White Lead,

CEMENT, GROUND MARBLE! KAOLIN, CAL. PLASTER. ROOFING MATERIALS

Metallic Paint,

New England Roofing Company Felt, New England Roofing Company Pitch, Biotina Roofing, with Naptha and Tinned Tacks; Ready Roofing Company's Roofing Paper.

POWDER CASES INDIAN RIFLE POWDER.

STOVES MAGIC COOKING RANGES,

MAGIC CABIN STOVES. PUMPS

SMALL COPPER PUMPS.

ENGINE WELL PUMPS,

SUNDRIES

Wine Corks, Pump Leather, Rigging Leather, Horse Collars and Harness, Well Buckets, Sail Twine, Sail Needles, Horse Baskets, Harness Blacking, Microscopes,

Valises, Bungs, Stopples, Deck Plugs, Saltpetre, Castor Oil, Cotton Bags, Cotton Duck, Lance Poles, Tarred Paper, Brooms, Wool Mops, Soap Stone, Hand Spikes, Wrapping Paper.

Cumberland Coal!

TIN PLATES IX..... 10x14, IX.....14x20, IC 10x14. IC......14x20.